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Chairman: Mr. CISSÉ (Senegal)

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The meeting was called to order at 3.25 p.m.

AGENDA ITEM 99: REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES, QUESTIONS RELATING TO REFUGEES, RETURNEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS AND HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS (A/49/12 and Add.1, A/49/186, A/49/218-S/1994/801, A/49/287 and Corr.1, A/49/380, A/49/533, A/49/534, A/49/577, A/49/578; A/C.3/49/12)

1. Mr. RUDOLPH (Germany), speaking on behalf of the European Union, Austria, Finland, Norway and Sweden, said that not only had the number of refugees and displaced persons assisted by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) risen, but the nature of refugee situations had become increasingly complex, compounding the difficulties faced by UNHCR in the discharge of its functions. The tragedy in Rwanda had confronted UNHCR with one of the biggest challenges in its history. The European Union, through the European Commission and its member States as well as the acceding States, had responded immediately to the appeal by UNHCR and had contributed some 45 per cent of the amount budgeted for the emergency in Rwanda and Burundi. It was, however, concerned at the deteriorating security situation in the refugee camps and increasing dangers facing relief workers and refugees themselves.

2. Rwanda was only the latest case, but three additional examples could be mentioned which, taken together, highlighted what assisting and protecting refugees meant in the modern world. UNHCR, in cooperation with many other organizations, delivered humanitarian aid to millions of victims of the war in parts of the territory of the former Yugoslavia, particularly in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It had been noted with great concern that in several instances, UNHCR's relief operations had had to confront deliberate campaigns of obstruction which constituted a serious violation of international humanitarian law.

3. In Mozambique, on the other hand, UNHCR was about to bring to a successful conclusion the largest organized repatriation of refugees ever undertaken in Africa. In Central America, the process of the International Conference on Central American Refugees (CIREFCA) was an example of close cooperation of a number of agencies as part of an overall political effort to restore peace and security in an entire region. Those and many other achievements would not have been possible without the efforts of the UNHCR staff and the determined leadership of the High Commissioner. In view of the increasing danger to which UNHCR staff were exposed, therefore, the European Union hoped that, as a first step, work on a draft international convention on the safety and security of United Nations and associated personnel would soon be concluded and would swiftly enter into force.

4. The best way to cope with a refugee crisis was to prevent it from occurring. Although that was a complex undertaking which must be addressed, as a matter of priority, by the Government concerned, it also required cooperation on the part of the international community. A concerted strategy directed at prevention must include elements of preventive diplomacy, human rights, democracy-building, social and economic development and disaster prevention, to

name but a few. It was imperative that all agencies concerned integrate their activities into a comprehensive approach.

5. The European Union was pleased to note that UNHCR had strengthened its cooperation with the various human rights bodies of the United Nations, in particular the Centre for Human Rights. It was also pleased to see that the Commission on Human Rights had been dealing for some time with issues of direct relevance to the work of UNHCR, and it believed that the Commission should draw on the expertise of UNHCR.

6. All the operations mentioned, including the recent operation in Cambodia in the framework of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), demonstrated that, in order for repatriation to be a sustainable solution, it was first of all necessary to have a general political framework so as to stabilize internal peace and security. It was first and foremost the responsibility of the countries of origin to create a climate conducive to the return of refugees. Political reconciliation must, however, be complemented by social and economic consolidation. Integration projects often had to address the needs of returnees, internally displaced persons and also those who had never left the affected areas. When the focus of support programmes shifted from repatriation to development, other agencies would have to take over the functions of lead agency previously fulfilled by UNHCR. The European Union supported the efforts of UNHCR, development agencies, the World Bank and the regional development banks. Governments had responsibility to protect internally displaced persons, and they should be urged to respect the principles of human rights and international humanitarian law. UNHCR could play a valuable role, but other agencies and organizations should also become involved.

7. That was equally true for emergency situations, and in that context, it was necessary to draw attention to the important functions of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee. The European Union called on participating agencies and the Department of Humanitarian Affairs to make full use of that structure with a view to ensuring maximum coordination of their respective efforts. Regarding coordination in the field of humanitarian relief, the invaluable contribution of non-governmental organizations should be recognized, in particular the Partnership in Action process. The Declaration and Plan of Action adopted at the Global Conference held in Oslo contained a wealth of proposals in that regard.

8. Turning to the question of asylum in Europe, he said that the European Union had taken in many victims of armed conflict, in accordance with the relevant international instruments and the legislation of each State. With the entry into force of the Treaty on the European Union, asylum policies and legislation would be harmonized and a clear distinction established between refugees and economic migrants. The Convention of Dublin would, once it entered into force, establish common rules for the examination of applications for asylum within the European Union and provide safeguards for the consideration of individual requests for asylum in an effective and timely manner.

9. The European Union, whose members, along with Austria, Finland, Norway and Sweden, were among the major contributors to UNHCR's programmes, called upon all Governments to contribute generously to the proposed budget of UNHCR. He stressed the importance of broadening the donor base and achieving a more equitable sharing of financial burdens; that goal had yet to be achieved. Only then would the needs of the refugees in the world be met.

10. Mr. ADECHI (Benin) said that, although the end of the cold war had promoted international agreement and the establishment of mechanisms for the voluntary repatriation of many refugees, especially in Africa and Asia, some centres of tension threatening peace and security had yet to be eliminated. In Africa, there were currently over 6 million refugees and 15 million displaced persons, and the organizations that attempted to assist them were being attacked and coming up against obstacles showing the provision of humanitarian assistance. Because it had sought to improve security conditions, the United Nations had seen its impartiality and neutrality called into question. Consequently, permanent solutions must be found at the global level.

11. It was disturbing to hear that women and children accounted for 80 per cent of refugees and displaced persons, and that 32 per cent of them were in Africa. That situation, jeopardized resources intended for development, and placed a heavy burden on host countries, especially the least developed countries, adversely affecting their economies and their environmental balance; accordingly it called for reflection.

12. By all indications, the causes of the displacement were extreme poverty and serious violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Accordingly, in order to eliminate those conditions, and to facilitate the safe repatriation of refugees to their countries of origin, a two-pronged approach was needed: in the short term, to alleviate their suffering and in the long term, to secure their full enjoyment of human rights and the eradication of poverty so as to prevent those conditions from recurring.

13. It was essential to support the work of UNHCR in order to promote greater cooperation among the relevant agencies and facilitate prompt and non-discriminatory assistance to refugees, because the survival of millions of people was at stake. Accordingly, attention should be drawn to the priority given by the High Commissioner to refugee women and children and to her work on the Guidelines on Refugee Children. Over the long term, it was essential to take appropriate measures to recognize and protect human rights, including those of minorities, and to establish procedures for the equitable settlement of conflicts. Thus, the importance of the Decade for human rights education should be emphasized.

14. Benin had always supported the work of the United Nations in that area and it had done its share by standing by, and granting asylum to all who sought refuge in its territory. Ambassador Réné Valéry Monbe had been invited to preside over the opening session of the international round-table meeting on the question of refugees held in New York in 1993 under the auspices of the "Path to Peace" Foundation. The workshop held in Cotonou, at the initiative of UNHCR and

the Government of Benin, on the situation of refugees in Africa was another example of Benin's interest in the issue. Furthermore, the reopening of the local UNHCR office in Cotonou, which had become a delegation, had facilitated the coordination required for the success of the programmes of assistance to refugees in Benin.

15. His delegation joined those which had recommended that account be taken of refugee flows in preparing the economic recovery programmes, which were to supplement emergency assistance both in the countries of asylum and in the context of the voluntary repatriation of refugees. Likewise, it supported the holding of a United Nations conference for a comprehensive review and study of the problems of refugees, returnees, displaced persons and migrants. Finally, he expressed the hope that the United Nations Year for Tolerance would raise international awareness of the problem in order to strengthen international solidarity and cooperation.

16. Mr. OLANIYAN (Observer for the Organization of African Unity) said that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was one of the vital organs of the United Nations for the welfare of mankind. The number of conflicts in different regions of the world continued to increase and the challenges which that situation posed to the international community called for renewed efforts to solve the problems of refugees and displaced persons. For that reason, the international community must acknowledge as a matter of urgency that the nature of those problems had been transformed as a result of rapid global development.

17. As indicated in the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (A/49/12), 1993 had been a remarkable year in the history of UNHCR operations, particularly in terms of the magnitude of the crises it had had to cope with in the context of available resources. The total number of refugees, including internally displaced persons, had attained a record level of 16.4 million people. The major crises throughout the world had imposed an almost insupportable burden on the capacity of UNHCR. In accordance with the recommendations of the Working Group on Programme Management and Operational Capacity, UNHCR had taken a number of measures in order to function effectively, but, it had become obvious that the international community needed to do more to ensure that UNHCR became more effective.

18. As far as Africa was concerned, he reiterated that refugee problems remained one of the priority areas of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) since there continued to be conflicts which directly contributed to the aggravation of poverty in the affected areas and in neighbouring countries. The OAU Bureau for Refugees, in collaboration with UNHCR, the Economic Commission for Africa and the Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation, endeavoured to publicize the causes and consequences of refugee movements in Africa and to promote the resettlement of refugees with relevant professional or academic qualifications by providing them with employment opportunities. Since its establishment, and despite considerable financial constraints, the OAU Bureau for Refugees had done its utmost to resolve the problems of refugees in various parts of Africa, more recently in East Africa, Southern Africa, the Horn of Africa and West Africa

which had, disappointingly, remained areas of high political tension and conflict.

19. The Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, adopted in 1969, had been a valuable instrument, but the fact that the African continent was host to the largest number of refugees and displaced persons in the world - 7 million and 15 million people respectively - reinforced the need for appropriate and effective solutions at all levels. For that reason, the Conference of the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government, held in Tunisia in June 1994, had stressed the need for the rededication of African States to the effective implementation of the Convention through the promulgation of appropriate legislation on refugees and had called for the support of the international community.

20. While there was no need to emphasize the role played by UNHCR, that role should be enhanced through the consolidation of humanitarian law and human rights law. OAU urged the international community to improve the implementation of existing principles in order to make them more relevant to the needs of refugees. The proposed United Nations conference for the comprehensive consideration and review of the problems of refugees, returnees, displaced persons and migrants might well be the ideal forum for the articulation of the basic issues and for recommendations regarding durable solutions. In the meantime, Member States should be encouraged to assume more responsibility for the welfare of people within their territory, and the international community should increase its financial and material assistance to economically weak Member States, particularly those in Africa, which hosted refugees, since the latter imposed an additional burden on their already fragile socio-economic structures.

21. UNHCR had mechanisms which enabled it to cooperate with regional institutions or organizations in the exercise of its functions; strengthening those mechanisms would help UNHCR to attain its objectives. Such cooperation could be very beneficial. The unprecedented rise in the funding needs of UNHCR in 1993 could continue in the immediate future until the current conflicts came to an end. That was why increased resources should be provided to UNHCR for both its General and Special Programmes in order to enhance its capacity to cope with its regular and emergency operations.

AGENDA ITEM 93: ELIMINATION OF RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION (continued)

Draft resolution A/C.3/49/L.2

22. The CHAIRMAN said that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications. He announced that Armenia, Cyprus, Guatemala, Iceland, India, Maldives and Senegal had also become sponsors of the draft resolution.

23. Draft resolution A/C.3/49/L.2 was adopted without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.3/49/L.3

24. The CHAIRMAN said that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications. He announced that Cyprus, Egypt, Guatemala, Portugal, Senegal and Spain had also become sponsors of the draft resolution.

25. Mr. NKENGURUTSE (Burundi) said that he wished to make some comments before draft resolution A/C.3/49/L.3 was adopted. His delegation had at the time expressed its profound gratitude to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination for its sympathetic consideration of the case of Burundi. However, he wished to reiterate his reservations with respect to some of the Committee's conclusions in paragraphs 30 to 52 of its report (A/49/18). In that regard, he invited the Committee to refer to his delegation's statement in the Third Committee on 17 October 1994, when it had clarified certain conclusions which had failed to take the complex situation in his country into account. The new coalition Government of Burundi took the opportunity to invite the Committee to intensify its contacts with it so as to obtain more balanced information.

26. Draft resolution A/C.3/49/L.3 was adopted without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.3/49/L.8

27. The CHAIRMAN said that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

28. Mr. AGGREY (Ghana), speaking on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that were members of the Group of African States, made a number of oral revisions to the draft resolution. The following new sixth preambular paragraph should be added to the text:

> "Taking note of the recommendation to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-first session to examine the possibility of convening a World Conference on the elimination of racism, racial and ethnic discrimination, xenophobia and other related contemporary forms of intolerance, to take place in 1997."

The current sixth preambular paragraph should be amended to read:

> "Stressing the importance of the activities of the special rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination xenophobia and related intolerance;"

The current fifteenth preambular paragraph should be amended to read:

> "Deeply concerned about the fact that the phenomenon of racism and racial discrimination against migrant workers continues to increase despite efforts undertaken by the international community to improve the protection of the human rights of migrant workers and members of their families;"

Paragraph 1 should be amended to read:

"Declares once again that all forms of racism and racial discrimination, whether in their institutionalized form or resulting from official doctrines of racial superiority or exclusivity, such as ethnic cleansing, are among the most serious violations of human rights in the contemporary world and must be combated by all available means;"

At the end of paragraph 7, the words "in view of its possible entry into force" should be deleted.

In paragraph 7 (g) of the annex, the words in parentheses should be deleted and the text should be amended to read:

"(g) Seminar on the enactment of national legislation to combat racism and racial discrimination affecting ethnic groups, migrant workers and refugees in all parts of the world;"

In paragraph 7 (h) of the Annex, the words in parentheses should be deleted.

29. Mr. BOLACHMARINOV (Russian Federation) proposed that in the ninth preambular paragraph the words "ethnic origin" should be inserted after the word "nationality". In paragraph 1, after the words "or exclusivity", the phrase "and in particular its institutionalized form which, inter alia, can lead to abominable acts" should be inserted; the rest of the paragraph should remain unchanged.

30. In its resolution 48/91, the General Assembly had invited the Secretary-General to submit proposals concerning the Programme of Action for the Third Decade. In his delegation's view, those proposals, which were set out in document A/49/464, should be reflected in the draft resolution under consideration. The adoption of a decision on the draft resolution should accordingly be postponed until all the necessary amendments had been included.

31. Mr. REZVANI (Islamic Republic of Iran) proposed that in the preamble to the draft resolution, reference should be made to racism and racial discrimination in such a way as to cover all forms of discrimination against Blacks, Arabs and Muslims, xenophobia, negrophobia, anti-Semitism and related forms of intolerance. He recalled that similar wording had already been used in a resolution adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its most recent session. He also proposed that the fifteenth or sixteenth preambular paragraph should make reference to "stringent immigration policies", a concept which had been taken from the text adopted by the Ministerial Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Cairo (A/49/287, para. 119). His third amendment concerned paragraph 6: the words "the right of persons to worship, assemble and observe their religious traditions" should be added at the end of that paragraph.

32. Mr. BLACKMAN (Barbados) and Mr. AGGREY (Ghana), speaking as Chairmen of the Group of African States and on behalf of the sponsors, proposed that the adoption of a decision on draft resolution A/C.3/49/L.8 should be deferred.

33. It was so decided.

AGENDA ITEM 94: RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO SELF-DETERMINATION (continued)
(A/C.3/49/L.6*, L.4 and L.7)

Draft resolution A/C.3/49/L.6*

34. Mr. OTUYELU (Nigeria), introducing draft resolution A/C.3/49/L.6* entitled "Use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination", welcomed the fact that the international community regarded mercenary activities as immoral and illegal. Mercenaries could also be regarded as international terrorists, since they destroyed economic structures and human lives; their chief victims were usually women and defenceless children. The recognition of the illegality of mercenary activities had led the international community to approve the appointment of a Special Rapporteur to formulate specific recommendations for effectively dealing with the problem. He referred to some of the main operative paragraphs of the draft resolution and urged Committee members to support it in an expression of solidarity against mercenary activities.

35. He proposed the following revisions in draft resolution A/C.3/49/L.6*. The following new paragraph should be inserted between the third and fourth preambular paragraphs: "Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples and their liberation movements for their independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial domination and foreign intervention and occupation, and that their legitimate struggle can in no way be considered as, or equated with, a mercenary activity,". In paragraph 3, the words "and activities to threaten the territorial integrity of any sovereign State" should be added after "the activities of mercenaries". The words "within its existing resources working meetings to analyse and consider" should be added after "and to consider" in the fourth line of paragraph 6. In paragraph 7, "with specific recommendations" should be added after "to report".

Draft resolution A/C.3/49/L.4

36. The CHAIRMAN said that Guatemala had joined the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.3/49/L.4.

37. Ms. DIOP (Senegal) said that Senegal wished to join the sponsors of the draft resolution.

38. The CHAIRMAN said that, if he heard no objection, he would take it that the Committee wished to adopt the draft resolution without a vote.

39. It was so decided.

40. Ms. MURUGESAN (India), speaking in explanation of vote after the vote, said that India had not opposed the adoption of the draft resolution without a vote, without prejudice to its position in respect of the relevant resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights and article 1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. In that connection, her Government wished to state that the words "right of self-determination" applied only to peoples under foreign domination and not to sovereign independent States, or to some of the people or part of the territory of a nation, which constituted the essence of national integrity. Her delegation wished to stress the concern expressed in the Vienna Declaration that, in accordance with the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the right of self-determination should not be construed as authorizing or encouraging any action which would dismember or impair, totally or in part, the territorial integrity or political unity of sovereign and independent States.

Draft resolution A/C.3/49/L.7

41. Ms. STARR-NEWELL (Secretary of the Committee) read out again the oral revisions announced by Gambia in introducing draft resolution A/C.3/49/L.7.

42. Mr. AGGREY (Ghana), speaking as Chairman of the Group of African States and on behalf of the sponsors of the draft resolution, said that, in addition to the oral revisions announced, the fourth preambular paragraph and paragraphs 5 and 6 should be deleted. An earlier version of the resolution had addressed problems relating to the abhorrent practice of apartheid, the right of peoples to self-determination and the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights. It had therefore contained not only references to a South Africa which practised apartheid, but also to other countries in southern Africa which had ties to that regime. It was universally known that South Africa had experienced a peaceful transition to a democratic and non-racial regime, where human rights were guaranteed by a charter of basic rights. Thus, the sponsors had decided to delete the references to those countries which had ties to the apartheid regime. None the less, they were aware that the problems relating to self-determination were unresolved and they had thus drawn the Committee's attention to the resolution and requested the adoption of appropriate measures.

43. Mr. BOUCHMARINOV (Russian Federation) said that draft resolution A/C.3/49/L.7 was very long and complex. Unfortunately, the year before, it had been impossible to achieve a consensus on the resolution adopted (resolution 48/94). Some delegations had abstained and others had voted against it. The fundamental changes which had taken place on the African continent had made it possible to amend the text of the resolution now submitted by the Group of African States, but the title and the agenda item under which the draft resolution was considered had remained the same. In his view, the question of self-determination should be considered together with the question of universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms, fully respecting the principles relating to the maintenance of international peace and security. The realization of one people's right of self-determination should not be

allowed to result in the displacement of another. General Assembly resolutions had greater moral suasion when they did not provoke objections of principle and were adopted in Committee without a vote. His delegation had no objection to the adoption of the draft resolution but wished to propose a number of amendments. In paragraph 7, the phrase "and in accordance with Security Council resolutions" should be added after "Organization of African Unity". Paragraph 12 should read "all persons who have not committed crimes against peace or humanity who are detained or imprisoned". Paragraph 11 could be deleted, since another draft resolution on the use of mercenaries had been submitted very recently. He wished to draw the sponsors' attention to the fact that the preambular and operative paragraphs could be updated, in particular those paragraphs which referred to matters which had become the internal affairs of States or to questions on which bilateral agreements had been concluded and which therefore did not require special attention from the international community.

44. Mr. AGGREY (Ghana) said that the questions raised by the representative of the Russian Federation had already been addressed when the draft resolution had been introduced. The Russian representative had referred to questions on which bilateral agreements had been concluded. It was precisely with those questions in mind that the sponsors had deleted the fourth preambular paragraph and paragraphs 5 and 6. The sponsors believed that the amendments proposed by the Russian Federation would strengthen the text of the draft resolution and therefore saw no reason not to accept them.

45. Mr. KUEHL (United States of America) requested that the adoption of the draft resolution be deferred so that he could consider the proposed amendments and consult his Government.

46. Mr. SAHRAOUI (Algeria) pointed out that the Chairman of the Group of African States had officially requested that a decision be taken on the draft resolution that same day, a request which his delegation supported.

47. Mr. AGGREY (Ghana) said that if the amendments were adopted certain paragraphs would be deleted, and he therefore saw no reason why delegations had to consult their Governments.

48. Mr. KUEHL (United States of America) said that he had instructions to request a recorded vote on draft resolution A/C.3/49/L.7. If that was the wish of the Committee, he would not have to seek instructions, but if the paragraphs referred to were deleted, he would be unable to support the resolution without prior authorization from his Government.

49. Ms. MURUGESAN (India) requested additional time to consider the amendments that had been proposed.

50. Mrs. DIOP (Senegal) said that in the light of the amendments just proposed by the Russian Federation and in view of the wish expressed by two delegations to defer the adoption of the draft resolution in order to allow them to consult

their Governments and adopt the text by consensus, she wished to request that the delay be granted.

51. Mr. KHAN (Pakistan) said that he also wished the adoption of the draft resolution to be deferred, since the proposal to delete certain paragraphs might require some delegations to consult their Governments.

52. Mr. BOUCHMARINOV (Russian Federation) said that the amended text should be reissued to ensure clarity and to enable delegations to consider it and adopt it by consensus.

53. The CHAIRMAN asked the representative of Ghana, who was the spokesman for the sponsors, whether he wished a decision to be taken on the draft resolution, in which case it might be necessary to proceed to a vote, or whether the decision's adoption could be deferred in an effort to arrive at a consensus.

54. Mr. AGGREY (Ghana) said that the sponsors wished the draft resolution to be adopted by consensus and that if the Committee needed additional time for negotiations, he saw no difficulty in deferring the adoption of the decision.

55. Mr. OULD MOHAMED MAHMOUD (Mauritania) said that he had no objection to the remarks by the representative of Ghana. Nevertheless, he wished to point out that, as a matter of procedure, amendments to a draft resolution should be introduced at the outset of the negotiations on the text and not when the time came to vote on it, particularly in the current situation, when the Group of African States had been very flexible, had considered all the proposed amendments and had accepted most of them.

56. Mr. FERNÁNDEZ PALACIOS (Cuba) said that he fully shared the view expressed by the representative of Mauritania.

57. Mr. BLACKMAN (Barbados) said that it was his understanding that the representative of the Russian Federation had proposed the deletion of operative paragraph 11 of draft resolution A/C.3/49/L.7 because the Committee had already adopted a resolution on the question of mercenaries; however, his delegation believed that there were fundamental differences between the two texts and therefore did not agree that the paragraph should be deleted.

58. Mr. AGGREY (Ghana) pointed out that the representative of the Russian Federation had proposed amendments to operative paragraphs 7 and 12, and had only suggested the deletion of paragraph 11. However, he had no intention of deleting that paragraph.

59. Mr. SAHRAOUI (Algeria) said that the practice of introducing last-minute amendments to draft resolutions usually caused confusion, since the amendments were made orally and delegations therefore did not interpret them in the same way. He therefore requested all delegations to endeavour to submit written amendments to the sponsors sufficiently in advance.

AGENDA ITEM 95: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, INCLUDING QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE WORLD SOCIAL SITUATION AND TO YOUTH, AGEING, DISABLED PERSONS AND THE FAMILY (continued)

Draft resolution A/C.3/49/L.9

60. Mr. SUTOYO (Indonesia), speaking on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations which were members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, after referring to the preambular paragraphs, said that if the draft resolution was adopted the General Assembly would decide to devote four of its plenary meetings at its fiftieth session to mark the tenth anniversary of International Youth Year as close as possible to 24 October and to adopt the world programme of action for youth towards the year 2000 and beyond. An international youth day also would be designated at the fiftieth session of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General was urged to give all possible support, in the form of both regular and extrabudgetary resources, to the programme.

61. He had held consultations with delegations from various groups and with the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, and he proposed the inclusion of the following new paragraph 6, to be inserted after paragraph 5:

> "6. Encourages Member States to ensure that youth and youth organizations are given appropriate opportunity to be involved in and to contribute to discussions at the national level leading to the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the International Youth Year."

62. In the first line of operative paragraph 3, "two" plenary meetings should be changed to "four"; in the first line of paragraph 4, "two" plenary meetings should be changed to "four"; and in the first line of the former paragraph 6, "consider" should be replaced by "give particular consideration to".

63. The Non-Aligned Movement hoped that the draft resolution, like the other draft resolutions on the item, would be adopted without a vote.

Draft resolution A/C.3/49/L.11

64. Mr. VOS (Netherlands), speaking on behalf of the sponsors, said that the draft resolution was an important one for youth all over the world, as was its subject, namely, the need for better communication between youth, youth organizations and Governments in order to attack the problems concerning youth which the Committee had been discussing under the item "Social development".

65. The current year's resolution was of particular importance because 1995 was the tenth anniversary of International Youth Year, and Member States were therefore invited to include youth representatives in their delegations. It was necessary to enhance and strengthen communication channels between youth and the United Nations.

66. Consultations had been held to avoid any overlap between the draft resolution under consideration and the text submitted by the Indonesian

delegation on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries (A/C.3/49/L.9), and he hoped that the two draft resolutions would be adopted by consensus.

Draft resolution A/C.3/49/L.10

67. The CHAIRMAN said that the Committee had decided to defer consideration of the draft resolution at the request of its sponsors.

The meeting rose at 5.40 p.m.